FABLES

In French and English.

Jos. Oct. 11. 1748. Brawney.

SECTIONS;

The two Languages answering almost verbatim, for the greater Conveniency of Learners.

The Whole illustrated with Copper Plates.

Defign'd principally for Schools.

The THIRD EDITION, Carefully Corrected and Improved.



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PREFACE.

MONG the various Methods of conveying Instruction to Youth, none have been found more successful than such as are drest in the agreeable Dis-

guise of Fable. As the characters there are frequently borrow'd from the brute Creation, they, by that means, are better adapted to the capacities of Children; and, at the same Time, are not unworthy, the notice of persons of the greatest judg-

ment and knowledge.

As feveral Fables relate to Politicks, and the higher scenes of life, these confequently would be altogether improper for tender Minds; and for this reason I have not inserted any of that kind. Those the reader will meet with in the following little Volume, are selected from a great many hundred; and such Fables only were made choice of, as are most pleasing, and abound with the most useful precepts.

A 2

Daily

FREFACE.

Daily experience shews, that young People are fond of pictures; not to mention the great impression they make, according to *Horace*;

Hearing affects the mind by slow degrees, The Man is warm'd at once by what he sees.

And that great numbers of Children who would never look into books, were they unadorn'd with fculptures, are by these often allur'd, and invited to turn them over. The delight they give to the eye, makes young People attend with pleasure to the illustration of them; and by this means they imbibe, at an age when they are most wanted, very solid and rational principles.

The diction of the English will be found not very smooth in some places; but this the judicious reader will excuse, well knowing that when two Languages are made to correspond word for word, 'tis impossible but one of them should some-

times be a little stiff.

I am very much oblig'd to the Publick for their kind Acceptance of the former Editions; and, in return, have endeavour'd to make this second Impression as complete as possible.



FAB. I. FAB. I. Le Bouc & le RE- The HE-GOAT and the Fox.



N Renard & un Bouc pressez de foif, descendirent dans un puits pour boire. A Fox and an He-Goat being very thirsty, went down into a Well to drink.

B

Après

Après qu'ils eurent bû, fe trouvant fort embarassez pour en sortir, ils firent plusieurs tentatives inutiles.

Le Renard dit alors au Bouc, Ami prend courage:

J'ai imaginé un moyen fur, pour nous tirer d'un

fi mauvais pas,

Tu te dresseras contre la muraille avec tes pieds; puis je sauterai sur tes èpaules, aprés quoi je sortirai facilement du puits;

Et aussi-tôt que je serai sorti, je t'en retire-

rai.

Le Bouc s'abandonna au conseil du Renard, & fit ce qu'il lui avoit pro-

pole.

Le Renard se voyant en liberté, se mit à danser & à sauter à l'entour du puits, pour exprimer sa joye;

En se moquant du Bouc, sans se mettre autrement en peine de le

tirer de là.

Et comme le Bouc l'appelloit trompeur & perfide, n'ayant pas tenu la parole qu'il lui avoit donnée, le Renard lui repondit;

After they had drank, being very much puzzled how they should get out of it, they made several fruit-less Attempts.

The Fox then said to the Goat, Friend take

beart:

I have hit upon a fure Method; to help us out of

Jo ugly an Affair.

Thou shalt raise up thy Feet against the Wall; then I'll leap upon thy Shoulders, after which I'll easily get out of the Well.

And as soon as I am got out, I will draw thee from it also.

The Goat yielded to the Fox's advice, and did what had been propos'd to bim.

The Fox seeing himself at liberty, began to dance and caper about the Well, in token of his Joy;

Laughing at the same Time at the Goat, and not once thinking to draw him out.

But as the Goat called bim cheating, perfidious Wretch; for not keeping the Promise he had made him, the Fox answer'd;

O Bouc,

tu avois autant de cervelle dans ta tête, que tu as de poil à la barbe;

Tu ne te serois pas hazardé à descendre dans ce puits, que tu n'eusses auparavant bien pen'é aux moyens d'en pouvoir fortir.

Sens MORAL.

L'homme ne doit entreprendre aucune chose, fans en avoir confideré la fin.

O Bouc, ô Bouc! fi O Goat, O Goat! hadst thou as much Brains in thy Head, as Hairs upon thy Beard;

> Thou wouldest not have ventur'd to go down into this Well, before thou hadft first thought bow to get out of it.

The MORAL.

A Man should never undertake any thing, without having first considered the end or iffue of it.



FAB. II. FAB. II.

L'Ane & le Che- The Horse and the VAL. Ass.



val voyageoient enfemble, chaeun ayant une forte charge fur le dos.

L'Ane dit au Cheval; fi tu n'as pitié de moi, & que tu ne sois pas bien aise que je meure, aide moi à porter une partie de mon fardeau, A Horse and an Ass travelled together; each having a heavy Load on his Back.

The As said to the Horse; in Case you don't take pity of me, and would not be glad to see me die, help me to carry Part of my Burden.

Le Cheval n'en voulut rien faire, & ne daigna pas lui répondre.

Le pauvre Ane, pour être trop chargé, mourut; & aussi-tot le maitre mit toute la charge de l'Ane sur le dos du Cheval, & même la peau de l'Ane qu'il avoit écorché.

Le Cheval se sentant extrêmement chargé, dit; ce n'est pas sans raison, que je souffre ce pesant fardeau, puis que je n'ai pas voulu porter une partie de la charge de l'Ane:

A present je me vois contraint de porter le tout sur mon dos; & ce qui me met au desespoir, c'est d'être obligé de porter sa peau.

Sens MORAL.

Chacun doit compatir au mal de fon prochain, & l'aider dans ses befoins. The Horse would not do any thing he was desired, and did not even condescend to answer him.

The poor Ass, being overloaded, died; and immediately the Master laid all the Ass's Load on the Horse's Back; and even the Skin of the Ass, which he had flay'd.

The Horse finding himfelf wery much loaded, said; 'tis not without Reason that I endure this heavy Load, since I would not carry Part of this Ass's Load:

I now fee myself forc'd to carry the whole on my Back; and what afflists me grievously, is, that I am forced to carry his Skin.

The Moral.

Every one ought to sympathize with the Missortunes of his Neighbour, and assist him in his Wants.

FAB. III. FAB. III. Le RENARD & le The Fox and the LEOPARD. LEOPARD.



E Renard & le Léopard eurent une grande dispute ensemble, sur la beauté de leurs corps.

Le Léopard louoit autant qu'il pouvoit, les differentes marques qui rendoient sa peau admirable-

ment belle.

HE Fox and the Leopard had a great Dispute together, about the Beauty of their Bodies.

The Leopard prais'd, as much as he could, the different Spots which made bis Skin wonderfully beautiful.

Le Renard ne pouvoit pas dire autant de la fienne: mais il se mit à louer son esprit, & entreprit sa désense en disant.

Je suis infiniment plus beau que toi; puis que c'est mon esprit & non pas mon corps, qui est peint de diverses couleurs.

Sens MORAL.

La beauté de l'esprit furpasse infiniment celle du corps.

The Fox could not fay fo much of his: but began to applaud his Mind, * and undertook his own Defence, by faying,

I am infinitely more beautiful than thou art; fince'tis my Mind, and not my Body which is painted with various Colours.

The MORAL.

The Beauty of the Mind furpasses infinitely that of the Body.

Or Understanding.



FAB. IV. Le Lion, l'AnE, The Lion, the Ass, & le Coq. and the Cock.



E Coq & l'Ane paissant ensemble, se mit à chanter.

Le Lion aussi-tôt communément, que le Lion craint beaucoup la voix du Coq.

A Cock and an Ass l'Ane fut attaqué du As was attack'd by the Lion, mais par bonne Lion, but happily for him fortune pour lui le Coq the Cock began to crow.

Immediately the Lion prend la fuite: car on die takes to his Heels; for it is generally said, that the Lion is very much afraid of the Cock's Voice.

L'Ane

L'Ane croyant que le Lion s'enfuyoit à cause de lui, s'en moqua, & se mit à le poursuivre.

Le Lion tout joyeux de se voir poursuivi par

l'Ane,

S'arrêta, quand il fût affez éloigné pour ne point entendre la voix du Coq; fe jetta fur l'Ane, & le déchira en milles pièces.

Le pauvre Ane dans les derniers foûpirs de sa vie, dit; helas! je suis bien sou & malheureux

tout ensemble;

Puis que n'étant pas né d'un pere fort & genereux; je n'ai pas eu raison de venir ici pour combattre.

Sens MORAL.

Plusieurs personnes sont fort vaillantes en paroles, mais dans l'effet l'on s'apperçoit du contraire. The Ass imagining that he had frighted away the Lion, laughed at him, and set out to pursue him.

The Lion overjoyed to fee himself pursued by an

Als,

Stopt, when he was got far enough not to hear the Cock's Voice; threw himfelf on the Afs, and tore him into a thousand Pieces.

The poor Ass, with his last Sighs, said; alas! I am both soolish and wretched at the same Time.

For fince I was not born of a strong and generous Sire; I was in the Wrong to come hither to fight.

The MORAL.

Many People are very valiant in Words, but we see the very contrary in the Effect.

FAB.

FAB. V. FAB. V.

Le Renard & k The Fox and the Lion.

Lion.



E Repard qui n'avoit jamais vû un Lion, en rencontra un par hazard.

Il fut si surpris à son abord, qu'il en pensa mourir de frayeur.

Une autre fois il le vit, & en eut encore grande peur, mais non pas

THE Fox, who had never seen a Lion, met with one by Chance.

He was so surprized at his coming up, that he had like to have died with Fear.

He saw him a second Time, and was again prodigiously frighted, but not jusques d'en mourir.

Et l'ayant vû une troisième fois, il ne s'en émut en aucune manière; & même se mit à causer avec lui, avec toute la confiance possible.

Sens MORAL.

viennent avec le tems, light. aifées & faciles.

jusques à être en danger so much as to be in Danger of dying.

And having feen him a third Time, be was not terrified at all; and even began to chat with him, with all the Confidence imaginable.

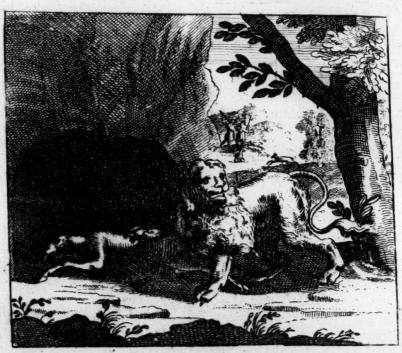
The MORAL.

Les - choses qui nous Those Things which at ont paru au commence- first seem'd very difficult, ment fort difficiles, de- become in Time easy and



FAB. VI. FAB. VI.

La Biche & le The Hind and the Lion. Lion.



NE Biche fuyant des chasseurs, entra dans une grotte pour se sauver.

Mais par un malheur terrible, au lieu d'y rencontrer une retraite sure, elle y trouva un Lion, qui se jetta sur elle & la devora. A Hind flying from the Hunters, entred a Grotto in order to save herself;

But by a dreadful Misfortune, instead of meeting with a secure Retreat, she met with a Lion, who fell upon her and devour'd her.

Avant

Avant que de rendre fes derniers soûpirs, elle dit ces mots;

O miserable que je suis! je croyois avoir trouvé dans cette grotte un lieu sur, pour me sauver de la poursuite des hommes;

G

m the ed a save

Mistering at, she who wour'd

Avant

Mais à present je me trouve la proye du plus furieux des animaux.

Sens MORAL.

On croit souvent éviter un peril, & l'on tombe dans un plus grand. Before she yielded up her last breath, she spoke these words;

Miserable wretch that I am! I thought to have met in this grotto with a place of security, in order to save myself from the pursuit of men;

But now I find myself a prey to the most furious of animals.

The MORAL.

We often think of avoiding a danger, and fall into a greater.



C

FAB.

F A B. VII. F A B. VII.L'ANE & le RE- The Ass and the Fox. NARD.



'ANE couvert de la peau d'un Renard, s'en alla aux champs pour se divertir;

Et le plus grand plaid'effrayer toutes les bêtes.

Appercevant le Renard, il s'en alla au de- ran to meet him; vant de lui;

THE As cover'd with the Fox's Skin. went into the fields in order to divert himself with it;

And the greatest pleafir qu'il avoit, c'étoit sure be had was to frighten all the beafts.

Perceiving the Fox, be

DIVERSES.

15

Mais par malheur le Renard ayant entendu having heard the Ass bray; braire l'Ane :

l'aurois eu, dit il, je l'avoue, une trés-grande peur, fi je n'avois pas entendu ta voix.

But unhappily the Fox

I should, I confess, fays be, have been dreadfully afraid, had I not heard thy woice.

Sens MORAL.

Plusieurs personnes feignent d'être de fort grands Personages:

Et quand par malheur pour eux on découvre leur ignorance, c'est alors qu'on se moque d'eux.

The MORAL.

A great many people pretend to be mighty folks:

But when, unhappily for them, their ignorance is discover'd, they are laugh'd



FAB.

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ox, be

FAB. VIII. LION.

FAB. VIII. L'OURS & le The BEAR and the LION.



N Ours & un Lion eurent une semble, pour un ché-vreau qu'ils avoient pris à la chasse.

loit avoir, & ils se battirent pendant très-long tems.

Bear and a Lion I had a great contest grande contestation en- together, about a kid they had taken in bunting.

Chacun d'eux le vou- Each of them would bave it, and they fought together for a very long time.

comme ils ne purent se vaincre l'un l'autre, la lassitude les obligea de se separer.

De maniere, qu'ils resterent tous d'eux à terre, couverts de sang par les blessures qu'ils s'étoient faites. 1 *

Un Renard passant par là. de bonne fortune pour lui; & ayant vû le Lion, & l'Ours étendus fur la place, avec le Chévreau au milieu d'eux.

S'avança tout doucement, & le deroba à leurs yeux, & s'ensuit.

Ces deux rivaux voyant emporter leur proye; ene pouvant l'empêcher dese de leur lassitude, fe dirent ;

nous fommes Nous bien tourmentez, & donnez de la peine, pour prendre ce Chévreau que le Renard a emporté.

Sens MORAL.

Plusieurs s'enrichissent aux dépens d'autrui.

But as neither could overcome the other. Weariness obliged them to part.

Insomuch, that they both remained upon the ground, cover'd with blood, by the wounds they had given each other.

A Fox passing that way, bappily for him; and baving seen the Lion and the Bear extended on the place, with the Kid in the midft of them,

Came forward foftly, and stole it from them, and fled away.

These two rivals seeing their prey carried off, and not being able to prevent it, because of their Weariness, they said one to another;

We both have taken a prodigious deal of Pains and Trouble, in order to take the Kid which the Fox has carried off.

The MORAL.

Many make themselves rich at the expence of others.

FAB.

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 $F A B. IX. \circ F A B. IX.$ La Biche & la The Hind, and the VIGNE. VINEYARD.



NE Biche voulant se sauver des mains des chasseurs, & mettre sa vie en seureté.

Elle se sauva dans une Vigne, & demeura là cachée avec tranquillité.

Quand les chasseurs hors de peril, elle se mit

HE Hind, defirous of saving herself from the bands of the Hunters, and secure her life;

She fled into a vineyard, and continued bid there with tranquillity.

When the Hunters were furent passez, se croyant past, thinking herself out of danger, she began to â manger à manger les fueilles de la Vigne.

Au bruit qu'elle fit, les chasseurs retournerent, & se disoient entre

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ger

Il y a affurément là quelque bête, qui s'est cachée sous ces fueilles

S'étant approchéz, ils apperçeurent la Biche, qu'ils tuérent.

Mais avant que de mourir, elle dit; c'est a-vec raison que je souffre, puis que j'ai offensé ce qui me dessendoit.

Sens MORAL.

On ne doit jamais faire du mal à ceux qui nous font du bien.

Parce que tôt ou tard le Ciel nous en punit. eat the leaves of the Vine.

At the noise she made, the Hunters return'd back, and said among themselves;

Certainly some Beast has hid itself there among these leaves.

Being come near, they fpy'd the Hind, whom they kill'd.

But before she died, she said, I justly suffer, because I have offended what defended me.

The MORAL.

We must never do evi! to those who do us good.

Because sooner or later Heaven punishes us for it.



FAB. X. SATIRE.

FAB. X. L'HOMME & le The MAN and the SATYR.



N Homme ayant contracté amitié avec un Satire;

Ils crurent que pour la rendre plus forte, and plus étroite, il étoit nécessaire de se voir le verre à la main.

Et pour cela ils furent dîner ensemble.

Man baving contrac-A ted a friendship with a Satyr ;

He thought, that in order to make it more firong and more firist, it was necessary for them to drink a glass together.

And for this purpose they went and din'd together.

Pendant

Pendant le tems que le dîner s'apprêtoit, l'Homme qui avoit froid, approcha ses mains de sa bouche, afin de les réchauffer avec son haleine.

Le Satire s'en étant apperçu, lui demanda ce qu'il faisoit.

L'Homme lui repondit; je me réchausse les mains avec mon haleine.

A quelque tems de là on apporta le dîner, lequel étant trop chaud; l'Homme se mit à souffler dessus, pour le refroidir un peu.

Le Satire curieux de sçavoir ce que cela fignificit, lui demanda une seconde fois ce qu'il prétendoit faire?

L'Homme lui répondit; cette viande est fort chaude, & fort brûlante.

C'est pourquoi je souffle dessus afin d'en manger; & d'en goûter avec plus de plaisir.

Le Satire lui dit làdessus, je ne veux plus d'amitié avec toi.

Puis que de ta bouche tu tires également le froid & le chaud, adieu.

Sens MORAL.

Il faut fuir l'amitié des gens dont la vie & les actions ne s'accordent pas avec leurs paroles. During the time that the dinner was getting ready, the Man being cold, put his hands to his mouth, in order to warm them with his breath,

The Satyr having perceived this, ask'd him what be did.

The Man answer'd; I warm my hands with my breath.

A little after this, Dinner was brought, which being too hot, the Man began to blow it again, in order to cool it a little.

The Satyr curious to know the meaning of that, ask'd him a second time, what he intended to do?

The Man answer'd him, this meat is very hot, and burns prodigiously.

For this reason I blow over it, in order to eat some of it; and to taste thereof with greater pleasure.

Upon this the Satyr said to him, I will no longer have any friendship with thee.

Since, from thy mouth thou drawest equally bot and cold, farewell.

The MORAL.

We must sty the friendship of people, whose life and actions don't agree with their words. FAB.

F A B. XI. NARD, & le LION.

FAB. XI. L'Ane, le RE- The Ass, the Fox, and the Lion.



Ane & le Renard alloient à la chasse ensemble, mais par malheur ils rencontrerent un Lion.

Le Renard voyant le peril, s'en alla au devant de lui; & le pria de ne le pas dévorer, mais de le laisser vivre.

HE Ass and the Fox went a hunting together, but unhappily they met a Lion.

The Fox Seeing the danger, went to meet him; and desired him not to devour bim, but to suffer bim to live.

Et qu'en reconnoisfance, il lui mettroit put the Ass into his power. l'Ane en fon pouvoir.

Le Lion lui répondit, qu'il en étoit content.

Le Renard fit en sorte, que l'Ane tomba dans les filets.

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Le Lion étant affuré que l'Ane ne lui échaperoit point, mangea le Renard.

Et puis il devora l'Ane à fon aise.

Sens MORAL.

La trahison retombe souvent sur le traître.

And that in return, he'd.

The Lion answer'd that be was satisfied with this.

The Fox acted in such a manner, that the Ass fell into his Snares.

The Lion being certain the Ass could not escape him, eat the Fox.

And afterwards he devoured the Ass at his leisure.

The MORAL.

The Traitor often pays for the Treason.



F A B. XII. ses Enfans. Le LABOURBUR & and his Children.

FAB. XII.



N Laboureur avoit des Enfans, qui vivoient dans une grande mésintelligence.

Ils fe querelloient tous les jours; & quoi qu'il fout faire pour les mettre d'accord, il ne pouvoit les empêcher d'en venir aux mains; & de fe

A Ploughman had Children, between whom there was a great Misunder flanding.

They quarrell'd every day; and tho' he did all that lay in his Power to make them agree, he yet could not hinder them from boxing and fightbattre battre jusques à se mettre tout en sang.

Le bon homme en avoit une douleur extrême.

Un jour les voyant plus paisibles qu'a l'ordinaire;

Pour profiter de ce moment de trève qu'ils donnoient à leur animosité.

Il se fit aporter des verges; & les ayant liées ensemble, les presenta à ses Ensans, & leur dit;

Que chacun de vous tâche de rompre ce faiffeau de verges.

Ils le prirent tour à tour, & essayerent inutilement de le rompre.

Alors le Pere délia le faisseau, & en donna une verge à chacun d'eux, & leur dit:

Voyez maintenant si vous pourrez en venir à bout, ce qu'ils sirent avec beaucoup de facilité.

Ce sage Pere prit de là occasion de leur dire:

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Mes Enfans, vous serez invincibles tant que vous demeurerez unis ensemble;

Mais fi vous vivez dans la défunion, où vous ing, till they were all over blood.

The good old Man was extremely afflicted at it-

One day observing them to be more peaceable than ordinary;

In order to take advantage of this moment of truce, which they gave to their animosity.

He caused rods to be brought to him, and having tied them together, gave them to his Children, and said to them;

Let each of you endeawour to break this bundle of rods.

They took it by turns, and endeavour'd in vain to break it.

Then the Father took the bundle, and gave a twig to each of them, and said;

Now see if you can break them, which they did with a great deal of ease.

This wife Father took occasion from thence to say to them:

Children, you'll be inwincible so long as you continue united together;

But if you live at enmity, in the manner avez

avez étè jusques à pre- you have hitherto contifent :

Vous ferez exposé ment à bout de vous.

Sens MORAL.

vent par la bonne intel- served by a good intelli-ligence, & se ruinent gence, and ruin'd by dispar la désunion.

nued;

You will be expos'd to aux insultes de vos enne- the infults of your Enemies, mis, qui viendront facile- who will easily conquer you.

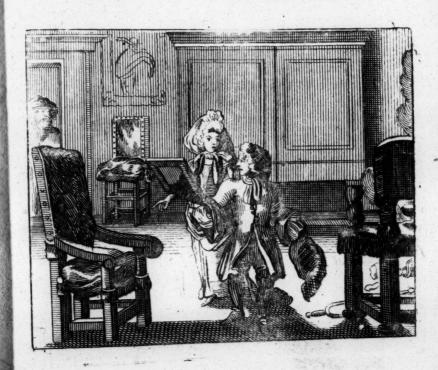
The MORAL.

Les êtats se conser- Governments are preunion.



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FAB. XIII. FAB. XIII. D'un Pere & de ses Of a Father and ENFANS. his CHILDREN.



N Pere avoit une petit garçon parfaite- fectly handsome. ment beau.

Mere.

N Pere avoit une A Father had a little petite fille ex- A Daughter extremely trêmement laide, & un ugly, and a little Boy per-

Il arriva qu'un jour, It happen'd one despubat ils trouverent un miroir they met with a lookingfur la chaise de leur glass on their Mother's chair.

Et

B.

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es. uer

brellidifEt se jouant, comme les ensans ont coûtume de faire, ils se regarderent dedans.

Le petit garçon commença à se vanter qu'il étoit beau.

La petite fille se mit en colere, & ne pût souffrir les railleries de son frere, qui se glorifioit de la sorte;

Prenant tout en mauvaise part, & comme s'il lui eut fait injure.

C'est pourquoi voulant le piquer à son tour;

Elle courut à son pere, & accusa son frere comme d'un crime; de ce qu'étant garçon, il s'étoit regardé au miroir, qui ne doit servir qu'aux dames.

Alors le pere les embrassant tous deux, & les baisant, & partageant entre eux son affection paternelle;

Je veux, leur dit il, que vous vous regardiez tous les jours dans le miroir;

Vous, mon fils, afin que vous ne deshonoriez pas vôtre beauté par la laideur, & le déreglement du vice; And playing, as children are used to do, they viewed themselves in it.

The little Boy began to boast that he was handsome.

The little Girl flew into a passion, and could not suffer the jesting of her brother, who boasted in this manner;

Taking every thing in ill part, and as tho he had injur'd her.

For which, being refolv'd to be offended in her turn;

She ran to her Father, and accused her Brother as of a crime; inasmuch as he, tho' a boy, had view'd himself in the glass, which Ladies only ought to do.

Then the Father embracing both, and kissing them, and dividing his paternal Affection among them;

Ill have both of you, fays he, view yourselves daily in the Looking-glass:

You, my son, in order that you may not dishonour your beauty by ugliness, and the irregularity of wice;

Et vous, ma fille, afin que vous couvriez le défaut de vôtre visage, par la pureté de vos mœurs & de vôtre vie.

And you, my Daughter, in order that you may compensate for the defects of your face, by the purity of your morals and of your life.

Sens MORAL.

The MORAL.

Que cet avis t'apprene à te considerer souvent toi-même.

Let this Advice teach thee to contemplate often thyfelf.



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FAB. XIV. FAB. XIV.

L'AGNEAU & le The LAMB and the Loup. WOLF.



Agneau hors de la Bergerie.

Lequel ayant apperçu un Loup, qui venoit droit à lui pour le devorer; & fe voyant dans la détresse, il dit;

O destinée malheureuse! faut il, ô Loup! que je sois toujours ta proye! A Lamb had been left out of the Sheepfold.

Who having spy'd a Wolf, that was advancing directly towards him in order to devour him; and seeing himself in distress, he said;

Ounhappy fate! OWolft must I be always thy prey!

Mais afin que je meure content; & que la mort ne me paroisse pas si terrible:

Je te prie auparavant que tu me mange, de vouloir joûer de cette flute.

Il commença en jouer, & l'Agneau aussi-tôt se mit à sauter.

Les Chiens qui croyoient que le joueur de la flute fût le berger, accoururent au son de cet instrument;

Et lors qu'ils eurent apperçu le Loup,

Ils se jetterent sur lui, lequel se tournant vers l'Agneau, lui dis:

J'ai bien merité ce deftin; car de cuifinier que j'ai accoûtumé d'être, j'ai voulu devenir musicien.

Sens MoraL.

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Quiconque abandonne les choses auxquelles il est propre, pour en faire d'autres qu'il ne connoît pas, s'attire souvent quelque fâcheuse affaire. But in order that I may die contented; and that death may not appear so terrible to me:

I beg thee, before thou eatest me, to play upon this. Sute.

He began to play on it, and the Lamb immediately began to skip.

The Dogs, that thought 'twas the shepherd who play'd on the slute, came running at the sound of this Instrument;

And when they spy'd the Wolf.

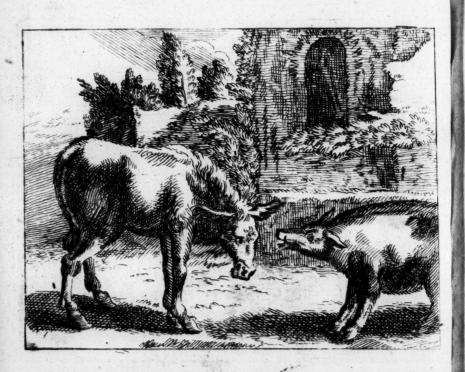
They flung themselves upon him, swho turning himself towards the Lamb, said to him:

I have well deferv'd this fate; for pretending to turn Musician, when I us'd to be but a Cook.

The MORAL.

Whosoever leaves those things for which he is fit, to engage in other hand he not know, often to see the see self into an ugly see to the see.

FAB. XV. FAB. XV. L'ANE & le SAN- The Ass and the WILD BOAR.



'Ane prenoit plaisir à railler le Sanglier, & lorsqu'il croyoit que le Sanglier en étoit le plus chagrin.

Mais il connut le contraire par sa réponse; car

il lui dit;

Tu n'es qu'un miserable, qui merites à la THE Ass took a pleafure in rallying the Wild Boar, and at a time when he thought the Wild Boar was most wen'd at it.

But he knew the contrary by his Answer; for he said to him;

Thou art a vile Creature, who indeed defervest verité verité d'être châtié, mais ce ne fera pas par moi;

Ainsi tu peux t'en moquer tout à ton aise:

Car je méprise si fort ta lâcheté & ta poltronerie;

Que je t'ai laissé dire & faire tout ce qu'il t'a plû: ainsi va t'en en sureté.

Sens MORAL.

Les personnes sages n'écoutent jamais les injures, quand elles viennent de la part des gens sans nom & sans courage. to be chastis'd, but it shan't be by me;

So that thou mayst laugh as much as thou pleasest:

For I despise so much thy baseness and thy cowardise;

That I let thee say and do all thou thoughtest proper: therefore go away unhurt.

The MORAL.

Wise people never listen to injurious expressions, when they are utter'd by nameless Persons, and who have no courage.



FAB. XVI. FAB. XVI. D'un Singe devenu Of an Ape turn'd CUPID. CUPIDON.



N vieux Singe ayant vû l'amour décocher des flêches sur des cœurs cruels;

Voulant l'imiter, comme font ordinairement ces fortes d'animaux;

Prit si bien son tems, qu'il déroba tout l'équipage de l'amour.

N old Ape baving I seen Cupid let fly his arrows against cruel hearts:

Being desirous of imitating him, as those kind of animals generally do;

He took his opportunity so well, that he stole away all Cupid's implements.

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Aussi-tôt il endossa son carquois, & mit ion bandeau:

Avec cet appareil il fut se mirer dans un où se voyant ruisseau, si beau, il crut être Cupidon.

Alors il se rengorge, fe quarre, & va se camper au coin d'un bois, attendant quelque nymphe au passage.

Il ne manqua pas fon coup, & tira droite au

cœur d'une belle.

Jamais la nymphe n'avoit senti les flêches de l'amour.

Atteinte de cette douleur, elle soûpiroit jour & nuit; & se plaignoit sans sçavoir pourquoi.

Le Singe, mieux instruit de son mal, s'applaudissoit de son adresse.

Le fort voulut, que la Belle fut conduite au lieu ou il etoit; paré des dépouilles de l'amour, pour lui rendre les hommages deus à sa divinité.

Si jamais l'amour fut offensé, ce fut de voir un

magot préferé a lui.

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Quoi! dit il, ce mueau ridé, à la faveur de non carquois & de mon

Immediately be threw his quiver over his back, and put on his bandage:

Thus accouter'd, he went to a rivulet to see his image, where finding himself so handsome, he fancied he was Cupid.

He then bridles up, struts about, and goes and puts himself at the corner of a Wood, waiting for some Nymph to pass by.

He did not miss his aim, and shot directly at the heart of a fair one.

The Nymph had never felt the darts of Love.

Thus wounded, she sigh'd day and night; and complained, but could not give any reason for it.

The Baboon, who knew better the cause of her woe, applauded his own dexterity.

Chance foorder'dit, that the fair-one was conducted to the place where he was; adorned with Cupid's spoils, to pay him the homage due to his divinity.

If ever Cupid was offended, it was to see a Baboon preferr'd to him.

What! Says be; that wrinkled snout *, by the as-

bandeau

The Ape.

bandeau, remplit ma place, chez les mortels.

A cets mots, l'amour lui reprend son équipage;

Le montre nud à la erreur; & lui fait naitre de plus beaux feux.

Sens MORAL.

L'ame préocupée par l'apparence est souvent trompée.

sistance of my quiver and bandage, usurps my place among Mortals.

At these words, Love takes bis implements from

bim ;

Shews him naked * to the nymphe; la tire de son Nymph; clears up her mistake; and lights up nobler fires in her breaft.

The MORAL.

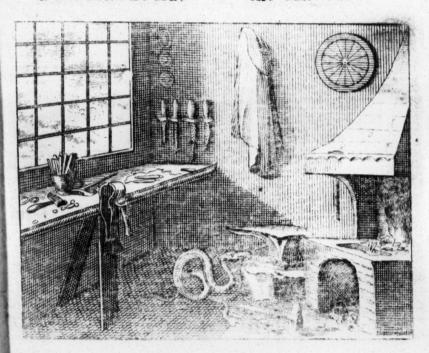
The Soul (or Mind) is often deceiv'd by trusting to appearances.

* Stript.



FAB. XVII. D'un SERPENT & The SERPENT and d'une ENCLUME.

FAB. XVII. the ANVIL.



TN Serpent s'étant enfermé dans la boutique d'un serurier,

Se jetta de dépit & de colere fur l'Enclume, pour la ronger :

Mais voyant ses efforts inutiles, il crut qu'il trouveroit mieux fon compte avec la Lime;

B.

Serpent baving But bimself up in a Lock-Smith's Shop.

Fir'd with spite and anger, he fell on the Anvil. with intention to gnaw it:

But finding his efforts vain, he thought he should have better Success with the File ;

Qui lui dit (en l'infultant) fotte bête que tu ès!

Comment pourra tu m'offenser avec tes dents, moi qui ronge le ser?

Et qui puis mettre en poudre, avec les miennes, l'Enclume que tu n'as pû seulement égratigner.

Sens MORAL.

Les mauvaises langues, & la calomnie ne peuvent modre sur les gens d'une vertu éprouvée. Who said to him (with an insulting tone) supid Creature that thou art!

How is it possible for thee to annoy me with thy Teeth, since I gnaw Iron? And who with my Teeth, can file away to dust that very Anvil, in which thou couldest not so much as once fix thy Teeth.

The MORAL.

Evil Tongues and Slander cannot injure persons, whose Virtues have stood the test.

* Or scratch.

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FAB. XVIII. FAB. XVIII.

L'Ane & le Cor- The Ass and the BEAU. RAVEN.



ANE avoit une blessure sur l'echine; & lors qu'il paissoit, un Corbeau vola sur son dos, & lui bequetta sa playe.

La douleur qu'en ressentit l'Ane, le sit ruer & braire.

Son maitre voyant cela en eut bien du plaisir. A N A/s had a wound on his back bone; and while he was feeding, a Raven flew on his back, and peck'd his wound.

The pain which this put the Ass to, made him prance and bray.

His Master seeing this, was mightily pleased at it.

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Un Loup, qui voyoit que le maitre en crevoit

de rire, dit;

Malheureux que nous fommes! à peine nous a, t'on apperçus, qu'aussi-tot on crie après nous, & on nous poursuit fortement:

Ce maitre, qui voit maltraiter son Ane par le Corbeau, devroit le secourir:

Neanmoins il n'en fait que rire.

Sens MORAL.

Les malfaîteurs fon toujours en haine.

A Wolf who saw that the Master was bursting out a laughing at this, said;

Unhappy wretches that we are! the moment we are spy'd, immediately a hue and cry is out after us, and we are closely furfued:

This Master, who sees his Ass abus'd by the Rawen, ought to go and succour it.

And yet, he only laughs at it.

The MORAL.

Evil-doers are always hated.



FAB. XIX. FAB. XIX. Le CHEVREAU & le The KID and the WOLF. LOUP.



A Chévre voulant aller paitre, laissa fon Chévreau dans la bergerie, la porte bien fermée;

Et lui recommanda de n'ouvrir qu'à ellemême.

Le Loup, qui etoit cal'entendit;

HE She-goat going to brouze, left ber Kid in the sheepfold, the door being Shut;

And advis'd her strictly not to open the door to any but to herself.

The Wolf, who was hid ché autour de l'étable nearthestall, overheardher; Et après qu'elle fut partie, le Loup s'en alla à la porte, & y frappa,

Et se mit a bêler comme la Chévre, en disant au Chévreau d'ouvrir.

Le Chévreau, voyant la tromperie, lui dit; il est bien vrai que vous bêlez comme ma mere,

Mais je vois bien par le trou de la porte, que vous ne l'étes pas.

Sens MORAL.

L'obeissance envers ses parens, est toujours utile aux enfans. And after she was gone, the Wolf went to the door, and knock'd at it.

And began to bleat like the She-goat; faying to the Kid, open the door.

The Kid seeing the deceit, said to him; 'tis true indeed that you bleat like my Dam,

But I see plainly thro' the Crevice * of the door, that you are not she.

The MORAL.

Obedience to Parents is always useful to Children.

* Or Hole.





FAB.

nu und du nui FAB. XX. FAB. XX.
D'un Aveugle & Of a Blind Man
d'un Serpent. and a Serpent.



EUX Hommes voyageoient enfemble, l'un desquels étoit aveugle.

Etant surpris de la nuit, ils se mirent dans une prairie pour prendre du repos, & passer la nuit.

L'aube du jour ayant

TWO Men travelled together, one of whom was blind.

Being overtaken by the night, they went into a meadow, in order to take some rest, and spend the night.

Day-break appearing,

paru, ils se leverent pour monter à cheval.

L'Aveugle commença à chercher son souet : au lieu duquel il rencontra un Serpent, qui étoit tout assoupi de froid.

L'aya entre ses mains, il le trouva plus douillet que n'étoit son souet;

Ce qui le rejouit; & croyant n'avoir rien perdu au change, il monta à cheval.

Mais lors que le Soleil commença à paroitre, & par confequent à fait plus clair qu'il ne faisoit,

Son compagnon apperçut de Serpent entre les mains de l'Aveugle, & faisant un grand cri, lui dit;

O camarade! tu à pris un Serpent au lieu de ton fouet.

Jette le, devant que d'en recevoir les careffes mortelles.

Cet Aveugle crut que fon compagnon avoit envi d'avoir fon fouet;

Et que le trouvant beau, cela lui faisoit tenir ce discours.

Surquoi il lui repondit, pourquoi étes vous envieux de ma bonne fortune? they rose up, in order to get on horseback.

The blind Man began to feel about for his Whip; in stead whereof he met with a Serpent, which was benumb'd with cold.

Having got it into his hands, he found it was softer than his Whip;

Which delighted him; when imagining that he had not lost by the exchange; he got on horseback.

But when the Sun began to appear, and it conjequently began to grow lighter than before,

His Companion spy'd the Serpent in the hands of the blind Man; and crying aloud, said to him;

O comrade! thou hast taken a Serpent instead of thy whip.

Cast it from thee, in order that it may not give thee a deadly embrace.

The blind Man fancied that his companion had a mind to have his whip;

And that he talk'd in this manner, because he thought it a fine one.

Upon which he answer'd him, why dost thou envy my good fortune?

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J'ai perdu mon fouet qui ne valoit rien, and le destin m'en a fait trouver un tout neuf:

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Ne pensez pas que je sois si bête, que je ne scache bien distinguer un Serpent d'avec un souet.

L'autre lui dit, camarade, je fuis obligé par les loix de l'amitié & de l'humanité, de t'avertir de ce peril éminent.

Crois moi, si tu veux vivre, éloigne de toi ce Serpent.

L'Aveugle, aigri de ces paroles;

Pourquoi, dit il, me pressez vous de jetter une chose, que vous voulez amasser?

Son compagnon, pour lui ôter cette opinion,

Se mit à jurer & à protester, que ce n'étoit pas là son dessein;

Et que ce qu'il tenoit entre ses mains étoit un Serpent.

Mais toutes ces protestations, ne purent détourner l'Aveugle de son obstination.

Sitot que l'air fut un peu echauffê,

Et à mesure que le Soleil elevoit ses rayons, le

I lost my whit, which was not worth any thing, and Fate has thrown a new one in my way:

Don't think I'm so silly, but that I am able to distinguish a Serpent from a Whip.

The other said to him, comrade, I am bound by the laws of friendship and humanity, to give thee notice of this imminent Danger.

If thou defirest to live, believe my we. Ic. and cast this Serpent from thee.

The blind Man, exasperated at these words;

Why do you urge me, fays he, to cast away a thing which you want to take up?

His Companion, in order to remove this Notion,

Began to swear and protest, that he had no such design;

And that the thing he held in his hand was a Serpent.

But all these Protestations, could not remove the blind Man's obstinacy.

As foon as the Air was a little warm,

And in proportion as the Sun darted his Beams, Serpent Serpent commença à se ranimer.

Et de s'entortiller autour du bras de l'Aveugle.

Et se mit à le mordre fi avant, qu'il lui donna la mort.

Sens MORAL.

Il est dangereux de ne pas suivre le conseil de follow the Advice of one's fes bons amis.

the Serpent began to revive,

And to wind himself about the blind Man's arm, And bit him so deep, that be kill'd bim.

The MORAL.

'Tis dangerous not to good Friends.



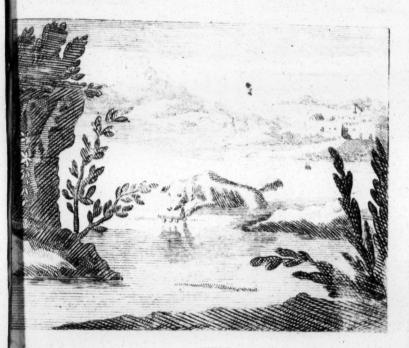
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FAB. XXI. F A B. XXI.Le CHIEN & son The Dog and his SHADOW. OMBRE.



TN Chien ayant un bon morceau de passa sur le bord d'une riviere ;

Où il vit son ombre, & celle du morceau de chair.

Il crut que c'en étoit un autre; & comme ces

B.

A Dog having a good TI Piece of Flesh bechair entre les dents, tween his teeth, went on the bank of a River;

> Where he spy'd his own Shadow, and that of the piece of Flesh.

> He thought 'twas another piece; and as these forte

fortes d'animaux font naturellement fort gourmands,

Il laissa tomber le morceau qu'il tenoit dans sa gueule,

Et se jetta dans l'eau pour suivre l'Ombre.

Quelque tems après, il s'apperçut qu'il n'avoit fuivi qu'une ombre;

Et toute étonnée de la perte qu'il venoit de

faire ;

Sans esperance de pouvoir ratrapper son morceau, il dit:

O miserable que tu és! tu devois moderer ta gourmandise;

Car si tu n'eusses pas été si gourmand, il te seroit resté quelque chose entre les dents:

Au lieu que ton avidité, t'a mis en état de n'avoir rien, & de jeuner à present.

Sens MORAL.

Ce que nous tenons certainement, il ne faut pas s'en désaisir, de crainte de ne rien avoir. kind of animals are naturally very gluttonous,

He let fall the piece which he had in his Chops.

And flung himself into the Water, in order to sollow the Shadow.

Some time after, he perceived that he had followed only a Shadow;

And quite aftonish'd at the Loss he had sustain'd;

Having no hopes of recovering his piece (of Flesh) he said:

Wretch that thou art! thou oughtest to have been more moderate in thy Gluttony;

For hadst thou not been so gluttonous, thou wouldest still have had something remaining betwixt thy Teeth:

Whereas thy Greediness, has reduc'd thee to have nothing at all, and to fast at this time.

The Moral.

We must not let go what we have sure hold of, for fear we should have nothing at all. FAB. XXII.
D'un Vieux Chien
meprisé par son
Maitre.

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FAB. XXII.
Of an Old Dog
defpis'd by his
MASTER.



N Homme ayant un Chien fort vieux, l'excitoit en vain de courir à la chasse après le gibier.

Sa vieillesse etoit si grande, qu'il ne pouvoit suivre autant qu'il auroit voulu les bêtes sau-

A Man having a very old Dog, excited him, but in vain, to hunt after Game.

His age was fo far advanced, that he could not follow the wild Beafts as be would have done, when wage

vage, lorsque son Maitre alloit à la chasse.

Cependant il arriva, que tout incommodé qu'il etoit, il en prit une qui s'échapa bien-tot de ses dents.

Son Maitre commença à l'injurier, & â le menacer du bâton.

Le Chien lui répondit, vous me devriez pardonner, à cause de ma vieillesse;

Et vous ressouvenir que j'ai été autresois jeune, dispos, & bon chasseur;

Et que dans ma jeunesse, je vous ai donné beaucoup de plaisir:

Mais à present que je fuis si usé, tout ce que je fais vous déplait,

Principalement lorsque je ne vous apporte rien.

Vous m'avez aime quand j'etois jeune;

Mais presentement que je suis vieux, vous ne me pouvez souffrir.

Sens MORAL.

On ne confidere les gens qu'autant qu'ils font utiles;

Mai lorsqu'ils ne peuvent plus rien faire, on les abandonne,

Au lieu d'avoir de la reconnoissance de leur services passez. his Master went a hunt-

Newertheless, worn our as he was, he yet seized upon one, which soon escape from his Teeth.

His Master began to rewile him, and to threaten to cudgel him.

The Dog answer'd him, you ought to pardon me, because I am wery old;

And to call to mind that I was formerly young, nimble, and a good hunter;

And that in my youth, is gave you a great deal of pleasure:

But now I am worn out, every thing I do displeases you.

Especially when I bring you nothing.

You lov'd me when I was young.

But now I am old, you cannot bear me.

The MORAL.

We never consider people but as they may be useful to us;

But when they are no longer able to do any thing we abandon them,

Instead of retaining some gratitude for their past services.

FAB.

FAB. XXIII. FAB. XXIII.

Le Loup & la The Wolf and the GRUE. CRANE.



mangé une brebis, Un de ses os par malheur lui resta dans le gosier; ce qui lui causa une grande douleur & l'incommoda beaucoup.

Il chercha parmi les animaux, quelqu'un qui voulut le lui tirer: A Wolf having eaten up

One of his bones unfortunately fluck in his throat; which put him to great pain, and was vafily troublesome.

He fought for some one among the Beasts, to draw it out for him:

F 2

Mais

Mais loin de lui rendre ce service, chacun souhaitoit de le voir mourir.

Enfin ayant trouvé la Gruë plus traitable que

les autres;

Il fit tant par ses promesses & par ses prieres, qu'avec son bec elle lui tira cet os du gosier;

Après quoi elle demanda au Loup, toutes les choses qu'il lui avoit

promises:

Mais il répondit en se

moquant d'elle;

Folle que tu és! n'és tu pas bien recompensée, de ce que je t'ai donné la vie?

Tu m'és beaucoup plus obligé, que je ne te

fuis,

Puis, qu'après m'avoir ôté cet os, je pouvois facilement te couper le cou.

Sens MORAL.

Ce qu'on fait à un ingrat, est jetté au vent. But far from doing bim this piece of Service, every one desired to see him die.

At last having found the Crane more trastable than

the reft;

He prevailed so far by his Promises and Prayers, that she drew the bone out of his throat with her bill; After which she desired the Wolf, to give her all the things he had promis'd:

But he laugh'd at her,

and answer'd;

Silly Creature that thou art! art thou not well rewarded, for my having fpar'd thy Life?

Thou art much more obliged to me than I am to

thee.

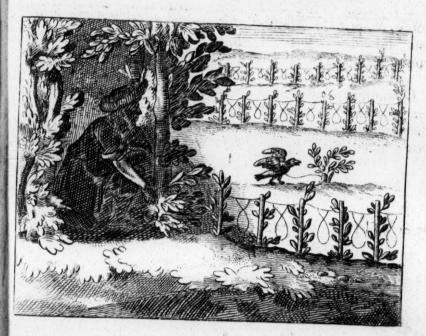
Since after thou hadst taken out the Bone out of my throat, I could easily have cut thy neck.

The MORAL.

The good we do to an ingrate, is cast to the wind.

FAB. XXIV. L'OYSELEUR & le The BIRD-CATCHER MERLE.

FAB. XXIV. and the BLACKBIRD.



N Oyseleur tendoit des filets pour prendre des oiseaux.

Un Merle qui le vit, lui demanda, que fais tu là ?

L'Oyseleur lui repondit, je veux bâtir une ville en ce lieu-ci.

Et après qu'il eut

Bird-catcher Spread nets to catch Blackbirds.

A Blackbird who Spy'd him, faid to him, what art thou doing there?

The Bird-catcher reply'd, I intend to build a City in this place.

And after be had pre-

cher.

Aussi-tôt le Merle se jette au milieu des filets, & se mit à manger le grain qui y étoit.

L'Oyseleur tira corde & prit le Merle, qui lui dit, lorsqu'il voulut le prendre;

O homme! fi vous voulez batir une ville de cette maniere, vous aurez fort peu d'habitans.

Sens MORAL.

Il ne faut pas toujours se fier à la parole des gens.

tout aprêté, il s'alla ca- par'd every thing, he went and hid himself.

> Immediately the Blackbird threw himself into the midst of the Nets, and began to eat the Corn that was there.

The Bird-catcher drew the rope, and catch'd the Blackbird, who faid to him when he was going to take bim ;

O Man! in case you design to build a City after this manner, you'll have but very few inhabitants.

The MORAL.

We are not always to truft to People's Words.



FAB. XXVI.
Du CERF.

FAB. XXVI. Of the STAG.



N Cheval fort bien harnaché, héniffoit & couroit dans les rues pour se divertir.

Il rencontra un Ane qui etoit chargé, & qui marchoit avec sa lenteur ordinaire,

Le Cheval lui dit avec une grande arrogance;

B.

Toi qui est si pares-

A Horse that was ver)
ed and ran into the Streets
to divert himself.

He met with an Ass who was loaded, and who walk'd with his usual slowness.

The Horse said to him, with great arrogance;

Thou who art fo lazy,

Seuk.

tout aprêté, il s'alla cacher.

Aussi-tôt le Merle se jette au milieu des filets, & se mit à manger le grain qui y étoit.

L'Oyseleur tira la corde & prit le Merle, qui lui dit. In-Cuics voulut 1-

Le pauvre Ane n'osa pas faire de réponse,

Mais il s'ecarta du chemin autant qu'il put, afin de faire place à fon adversaire.

Le Cheval pour avoir trop couru & trop faute,

s'estropia.

mâitre voyant Son qu'il ne pouvoit plus lui rendre service, tous ses beaux harnois, & le vendit à un charretier.

L'Ane qui le vit quelque tems après trainer une charrette, en restentit de la joye, & lui dit ces paroles;

Ah, mon ami! quel harnois est ce que tu as là?

Où est cette selle dorée? où sont ces belles housses, & ce beau mords?

Tu vois presentement ce que c'est que d'être arrogant.

Sens MORAL.

Le superbe est souvent humilié.

par'd every thing, he went. and hid himself.

Immediately the Blackbird threw himself into the midst of the Nets, and began to eat the Corn that was there.

The Bird-cat-1 . , ne-... ; otherwise I will put thee under my

Feet.

The poor Ass did not dare

to answer,

But got out of the way as well as be could, in order to make room for his adversary.

The Horse ran and caper'd about so much, that

be got lame.

His Master Seeing he could not do him any more Service, took off bis fine trappings, and fold him to a Carter.

The Ass, who saw him some time after draw a cart, was delighted at this, and said these Words to bim;

Ah friend! what harness hast thou got there?

Where is that golden Saddle? where are the splendid Housings, and thatrich Bit?

Thou now seeft what it is to be proud and arrogant.

The MORAL.

The proud Man is often humbled. FAB. FAB. XXVI. FAB. XXVI. Du CERF.

Of the STAG.



N Cerf allant boire à une fontaine, dont l'eau étoit fort claire :

Après qu'il eut bu, il

s'y regarda;

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Et prit un plaisir extreme, de voir la grandeur & la beauté de sa tête, disant en luimême;

Stag going to drink at a Fountain, whose Water was very clear;

After be bad drank, be view'd himself in it;

And took an extreme Delight, in surveying the largeness and beauty of his Head, Saying within bimself;

Vrayement

Vrayement la nature a pris plaisir de me favoriser, plus que tous les autres animaux,

Puis qu'elle m'a mis une belle couronne fur

la tête.

Mais la joye qu'il avoit d'avoir un si beau bois.

Etoit beaucoup diminuée, par le chagrin qui lui rongeoit le cœur, en voyant ses jambes si deliées, & qui etoient dêsagréables a voir.

Pendant qu'il méditoit toutes ces choses, il survint un chasseur sui-

vi de sa mente.

Aussi-tot le Cerf s'enfuit, & passoit comme le vent.

Les Chiens le fuivirent, & le prirent dans une forêt;

Laquelle étant extrêmement épaisse, sur cause que sa tête s'embarassa parmi les branches;

Ce qui l'empêcha de

courir.

Le Cerf se voyant pris par les Chiens, changea d'avis;

Et commença à louër ses jambes, & à blamer

Indeed Nature has taken a Pleasure in favouring me, more than all the rest of the Beasts,

Since she has set so fine a Crown upon my head.

But the Joy he had to have such noble Horns,

Was very much leffen'd, by the uneafiness which prey'd upon his Heart, when he spy'd his thin Legs, which were unpleasing to the sight.

Whilft he was pondering all these things, a Hunter came up, followed by a

pack of Hounds.

Immediately the Stag ran away, and flew like the Wind.

The Dogs followed him, and took him in a Fo-

reft;

Which being very tufted, * occasioned his Head to entangle itself among the Branches;

Which prevented his

running.

The Stag feeing himself taken by the Dogs, chang'd his Opinion;

And began to praise his legs, and condemn his head,

^{*} Or thick of Leaves.

DIVERSES.

cause de sa prise.

sa tête, laquelle avoit été which was the Cause of his being taken.

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Sens MORAL.

Il ne faut pas louer une chose pour sa beauté, ni la blâmer pour sa laideur, sans en avoir auparavant reconnu l'utilité ou les désavantages.

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The MORAL.

We must not applaud a thing for its Beauty, nor blame it for its Ugliness, till we have first known its Advantages or Disadvantages.



voyant vernge

FAB. XXVII.

L'AGNEAU & le The LAMB and the LOUP.

WOLF.



E Loup voyant l'Agneau, s'en aller de compagnie avec le Bouc, lui dit;

Pourquoi as tu abandonné ta chere mere, pour fuivre ce puant Bouc?

Tourne, tourne, mon mignon, vers ta mere, qui a les mammelles pleines de lait,

THE Wolf seeing the Lamb, going in company with the He-goat, said to him;

Why hast thou abanden'd thy dear Mother, to follow that stinking He-goat?

Turn, turn, my darling, towards thy Mother, whose Dugs are full of Milk, Lesquelles tu pourras

Il difoit cela, s'imaginant que l'Agneau se separeroit du Bouc;

Après quoi il auroit

fait un bon repas.

e

Mais l'Agneau lui repondit, ma mere m'a donné en garde au Bouc.

C'est pourquoi je lui veux obeir; car je sçai bien qu'elle m'aime.

Mais que je t'obeisse; & que je prête l'oreille à tout ce que tu me dis,

Je connois bien qu'avec tes paroles emmiellées, tu voudrois m'obliger de me separer de mon gardien, pour me devorer.

Sens MORAL.

Il ne faut pas toujours croire aux belles paroles des gens;

Car souvent elles sont

trompeuses;

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Et ne tendent qu'a trahir les personnes à qui elles sont adressées. Which thou mayst suck at leisure *.

He faid this imagining that the Lamb would feparate from the He-goat;

After which he would have made a good Meal.

But the Lamb answer'd him, my Mother gave me in charge to the He-goat.

For this Reason I will obey her; for I know she loves me.

But to obey thee; and to give ear to all thou shalt say, ah no!

I know very well that withthyhoney'd Words, thou wouldst oblige me to separate myself from my Guardian, in order to devour me.

The MORAL.

We are not always to believe the fine Words of People;

For often they are de-

ceitful;

And are intended only to betray those Persons to whom they are address'd.

^{*} Or undisturb'd.

FAB. XXVIII. FAB. XXVIII. PERDRIX.

L'OYSELEUR & la The BIRD-CATCHER and the PARTRIDGE.



N Oyseleur vouloit tuer une Perdrix qu'il avoit prise;

Mais elle le prioit avec larmes & gemissemens de Ja laisser aller, & qu'il ne la tuât pas :

En lui promettant de lui en saire prendre de plus belles, & de plus grasses qu'elle.

Bird-Catcher would kill a Partridge which he had taken;

But she besought him with Tears and Groans to let ber go, and not to kill her;

Promising to bring him lgarer, and fatter ones than She.

L'Oyfeleur

L'Oyseleur lui répondit, si tu ne m'avois pas dit cela, je t'aurois donné la liberté.

Mais â present je te veux tuer,

Seulement, parce que tu promets de faire mourir tes compagnons & tes amis par trahison.

Sens MORAL.

Les traîtres font haïs de tout le monde.

The Bird-Catcher anfwer'd, hadst thou not said this to me, I would have given thee thy Liberty.

But now I will kill thee.

Only, because thou promisest to bring about the death of thy Companions and thy Friends by Treachery.

The MORAL.

Traitors are hated by all * the World.

* Every Body.



F A B. XXIX. F A B. XXIX.

Le Paysan & la The Countryman CIGOGNE. and the STORK.



Paysan prit un jour dans ses filets, plusieurs gruës & plusieurs oyes, qui avoient accoûtumé de lui manger tout son grain;

Et avec elles il s'y rencontra une Cigogne,

Laquelle le prioit avec grande instance de A Countryman took one Day in his Nets, seweral Cranes and seweral Geese, which were used to eat all his Corn;

And with them he found a Stork.

Which pray'd him very earnestly to pardon him,

lui pardonner, & de lui rendre sa premiere li- sirst * liberty; berté.

D'autant qu'elle n'é. toit ni oye ni gruë; mais un pauvre oyfeau innocent, & même le meilleur de tous.

De plus, j'ai grand foin, dit elle, de la vieillesse de ma mere;

Et je la nourris avec tout l'exactitude dont je fuis capable.

Le Payfan lui repondit, que m'importe de tout cela?

Puis que te voila prise avec les autres oyfeaux qui m'ont fait du tort, לון מושיים חוופר סויע

Sens MORAL

Il ne faut jamais frequenter que des gens de bien;

Car l'on perit fouvent avec les méchans, quoi que l'on soit innocent.

and to restore bim to his

Especially as she was neither a Goofe nor a Crane; but a poor innocent Bird, and even the best of all:

Moreover I take great care, says she, of my Mother's old age;

And feed her with as much + exactness as I am capable of.

The Peasant answered her, what is all that to me ?

Since thou art now taken with the other Birds who did me an injury, thou shalt die with them.

The MORAL.

We must never frequent any but good People.

For one often is destroy'd with the wicked, altho' one is innocent.

Former. + Care.

FAB. XXX. FAB. XXX.Le RENARD & le The Fox and the Coq. Cock.



N Renard ayant tué plufieurs poulets à un paysan, tomba enfin dans les filets qu'il lui avoit tendu.

Etant pris, il pria le Coq de lui faire la grace de lui apporter un cou-

Fox having kill'à a great many Hens which belong'd to a Pea-Sant, fell at last into the nets which he had laid for him.

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Being taken, be defir'd the Cock to do him the fawour to bring him a knife, teau teau pour couper les cordes des filets;

Ou du moins, s'il ne vouloit pas lui faire ce plaisir, qu'il eut la bonté de ne rien dire à son Maitre;

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Parce qu'il se persuadoit, qu'il rongeroit sacilement les filets avec ses dents; & que par ce moyen il se procureroit la liberté, & éviteroit la mort.

Le Coq lui dit, que volontiers il lui apporteroit un coûteau bien tranchant.

Il partit aussi-tot comme s'il eût été le chercher:

Mais ce fut pour avertir son maitre, et lui dire que le Renard étoit pris.

Il lui raconta tout ce

qu'il avoit dit.

Le Renard qui attendoit la venue de Coq avec grande impatience,

Fut bien confus, quand il vit arriver le maitre avec un bâton à la main:

Dont il lui en donna tant de coups, que le Renard dit avant que de mourir,

to cut the threads of the Net;

Or, at least, in case be did not care to do him that pleasure, to be so good as not to say any thing to his Master;

Because he was perfuaded, he could easily gnaw the nets with his Teeth; and by that means procure his Liberty, and avoid Death.

The Cock said to him, that he would willingly bring him a very sharp knife:

He went away immediately, as though he were gone to look for one;

But it was in order to give his Master notice, and to tell him that the Fox was taken.

He told him all he had faid.

The Fox, who waited the Cock's coming with great impatience,

Was very much confounded, when he faw the Master come with a slick in his hand:

With which he gave him so many blows, that the Fox said before he died, Je suis bien sou de m'être sié au Coq, dont j'ai tant mangé de poulets. I was a great fool for trusting the Cock, so many of whose Hens I have eaten.

Sens MORAL.

The MORAL.

Celui qui fait du mal à autrui, en reçoit la punition tôt ou tard. He who does an injury to others, is punish'd for it soon or late.

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